



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In any case it helps them to see better the oral weapon with which they are threatened. It should be easier for them to meet the attack.

On the whole it seems wisest to regard the display as merely incidental to the opening of the mouth in attack and as quite devoid of biological meaning. In its effect on food it is neutral; in its effect on enemies the advantages and disadvantages seem to be pretty well balanced. The disadvantages may have rather the best of it. The analysis of the case may help to an understanding of similar displays in other forms. It suggests caution in interpreting them.

JACOB REIGHARD,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PIKE-FISHING INCIDENTS.

The following incidents occurred during my vacation this summer in the Adirondack Mountains:

On August 14th Dr. H—— and myself went out pike fishing on Stony Creek Pond No. 1, in Cor-eys. At the time the incident happened I was rowing the boat and the Doctor trolling, using a shiner for bait. A pike was struck and after some play the line came away minus bait, hook and an inch of the gut to which the hook had been attached. Another baited hook was put on and we continued around the pond. On coming a second time to the spot where the fish was lost there was another strike, and a pike a little under two pounds was safely landed in the boat.

At the first cut I made in dressing this fish out dropped a shiner with the Doctor's lost hook and inch of gut snood fastened to it. The gut had been sawed off by the pike's teeth.

A few days later while fishing in the same place the following occurred:

I was still fishing, using a live perch as bait. My first catch was a pike weighing in the vicinity of one and a half pounds. He had swallowed the perch, and,

finding it impossible to reach the hook or even to see it, I opened his belly, and finding the perch still alive, threw it into the water. While it could not right itself and swim away, it continued for some time to paddle around in a circle.

CHAS. W. MEAD,
New York, N. Y.

NOTES ON A FISH CAUGHT THREE TIMES.

The writer has on several occasions seen fishes bite on a hook when they have already been caught once.

In one instance on Upper Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks a yellow perch (*P. flavescens*) was caught, a worm being used as bait. The lower half of its tail was slightly deformed and this served as a mark of identification. As the writer was not after perch, the fish was tossed back uninjured.

Within about ten minutes it had been caught three times.

DWIGHT FRANKLIN,
New York, N. Y.

BOX TORTOISE (*Terrapene carolina*) SWIMMING A CREEK.

On May 9th, about eight o'clock in the morning, I noticed an object moving about in Darby Creek, about a mile above Addingham. It was a few feet out from the shore, and through a pair of field-glasses was seen to be a box tortoise. At this point the creek is about fifteen to twenty yards wide, and the tortoise was headed directly for the opposite shore. It swam very slowly and laboriously, only the highest part of the carapace and the head, from just below the eyes, projecting above the surface of the water. As it moved along, it bobbed up and down. After much effort, when within a few feet of landing on the oppo-